

but two escaped. The cruiser went up like a flash, the explosion being heard for several miles and showers of debris were scattered far and wide. Three small boats lying alongside were destroyed with their occupants. The United States cruiser Helena, which was in the vicinity, picked up the two survivors from the wreckage.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated July 12, says: Four hundred boiler makers and helpers on the Great Northern railway system, who went on strike for higher wages some six weeks ago, will return to work on Monday morning. The strike was settled at a conference between a committee of strikers and the officials of

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716 Chicago Opera House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

the company, which ended this after-  
noon. There were concessions on  
both sides. Under the new schedule  
the men will receive an advance of 25  
cents per day over the scale in effect  
before the strike. They had demand-  
ed an increase of 37½ cents. The  
company agreed to reinstate all of the  
strikers in their old places.

The strike in the Union Pacific car  
shops developed some new aspects on  
Sunday, July 13, when several import-  
ant events took place, among which  
are the following: Machinists' execu-  
tive committee replied to the rail-  
road's statement of figures of the num-  
ber of strike breakers employed, and  
gave a much smaller number. Mold-  
ers heard that the boycott on the  
Union Pacific work at the Feather-  
stone foundry in Chicago had been  
raised, and an independent foundry  
proposition for Omana accepted by  
grand officers. News came that thirty-  
five boiler makers' helpers had walked  
out at North Platte; that eighteen  
more non-union machinists had been  
installed there; and that machinists'  
helpers will probably strike. Car men  
at the shops were advised in meeting  
by Grand Secretary Ronemus to ac-  
cept new agreement, and in his opin-  
ion car men out on the line will ac-  
cept it.

The last note of Judge Taft, gov-  
ernor of the Philippines, was deliv-  
ered to the vatican on July 16, on the  
subject of the withdrawal of the friars  
from the islands, and it is announced  
that this will presumably end the ne-  
gotiations of the governor in Rome,  
as Governor Taft proposes to sail for  
Manila. It is announced that the  
American government has deemed it  
wise to recur to the methods of set-  
tlement suggested by Cardinal Ram-  
polli, and the contract proposes: 1.  
That transferred to corporations. 2.  
The ecclesiastical buildings occupied  
by the troops, with indications of the  
damage and compensation therefore. 3.  
The property before considered  
Spanish crown lands, which it is de-  
sired the American government should  
transfer to the church, though Wash-  
ington will grant such transfers only  
on consideration that a satisfactory  
agreement be reached on all other  
questions. 4. The charitable and edu-  
cational institutions which the vatican  
desires to be closed as belonging to  
the church.

In regard to the trouble in Colombia,  
S. A., a special dispatch from Panama,  
date July 12, says: Acting on orders  
from Washington the United States  
special service steamer Ranger now  
here, sails at 6 p. m. today for Chir-  
iqui to protect American interests  
there. It is reported that General  
Herrera, the revolutionary comman-  
der, has decreed that all produce is  
the property of his government, wheth-  
er belonging to natives or foreigners.  
The United States consul here, H. A.  
Gudger, goes to Chiriqui on board the  
Ranger to make the necessary inquir-  
ies there. Mr. Gudger will also take  
some important papers which General  
Salazar, the governor of Panama, is  
sending to General Herrera. It is  
presumed that they include peace  
terms. There is no doubt that Her-

era will be placed in possession of the  
true version of the recent disaster to  
the liberal arms and that he will be  
convinced of the futility of further  
bloodshed. So soon as the isthmus is  
pacified the general elections will  
take place and congress will meet and  
decide the canal question.

A report from Washington, D. C.,  
under date of July 12, says: The sec-  
retary of war has made appropriation  
for the construction of barracks and  
quarters for troops out of appropria-  
tions made by the last congress,  
amounting to \$650,250. This is only  
a part of the appropriation and is di-  
vided among the following posts. For  
necessary buildings and accom-  
modations at Vancouver barracks,  
Wash., for one full regiment of in-  
fantry and two batteries of field ar-  
tillery, \$142,000. For buildings and  
headquarters at Fort Lawton, Wash.,  
for one battalion of infantry, \$105,500;  
for one battalion at Fort Wright,  
Wash., \$27,000. For buildings at Mad-  
ison barracks and Fort Ontario, N. Y.,  
to provide for one regiment of in-  
fantry, Madison barracks being al-  
ready prepared to accommodate head-  
quarters, band and two battalions of  
infantry, \$180,750. To establish a can-  
tonment for a depot of recruit instruc-  
tion at San Francisco, with the under-  
standing that most of the construc-  
tion work will be done by the troops,  
\$75,000. To carry on the work of re-  
habilitating the post at Whipple bar-  
racks, Ariz., \$120,000.

An Associated Press report from  
Washington asserts: Officials of the  
state department are gratified at the  
information conveyed in press dis-  
patches from Pekin to the effect that  
the foreign ministers have agreed on  
the terms under which Tien Tsin is to  
be turned over to the Chinese, and  
also at the victory for American dip-  
lomacy involved in the amelioration  
of the stringent terms of the cost im-  
posed. Some concern, however, is felt  
here in regard to the statement that  
the ministers are considering the  
question of reimbursing the foreign  
cessionaires for the grants ob-  
tained under the provisional govern-  
ment, which are now reported to be  
declared invalid by the terms of the  
Tien Tsin agreement. It is pointed out  
that the German, French and other  
citizens who obtained concessions from  
the provisional government did so with  
their eyes open to the probability of  
a change of government at Tien Tsin  
and a consequent annulment of their  
concessions, and it is felt that the  
Chinese treasury should not be  
drained for the purpose indicated. It  
is, therefore, probable that some influ-  
ence will be brought to bear by this  
government to prevent another inroad  
on the Chinese government funds.

A cablegram from Pekin, China,  
dated July 13, says: Sir Liang Chen  
Tang, secretary of the Chinese em-  
bassy to the coronation of King Ed-  
ward, was today appointed Chinese  
minister to the United States. New  
ministers to Russia, France and Italy  
have also been named. The selections  
for these posts show that the dowager  
empress continued to regard the di-  
plomatic service as unimportant. None  
of the appointees are higher than the  
blue button rank. All of them, ex-  
cept Liang Chen Tang, are unknown  
to the foreign embassies. Liang Chen  
Tang's appointment pleases the Amer-  
ican people. He is a graduate of Yale  
university and is able, dignified and  
honest. He is the first of the body of  
students sent to America in the '70s  
to receive recognition befitting their  
accomplishments. The Chinese have  
disliked them because of their prog-  
ressive views. This appointment gives  
a successor to Mr. Wu, the present Chi-  
nese minister at Washington, D. C.  
A dispatch from that city says: The  
retiring minister, Mr. Wu, has been at  
this capital since 1897. His relations

with the administrations of Presidents  
McKinley and Roosevelt have been of  
a most cordial character. The ordi-  
nary term of ministers in the Chinese  
diplomatic service is three years, and  
they are not reappointed. Mr. Wu's  
term, however, has been continued in-  
definitely from time to time. He was  
of great assistance to his government  
during the Boxer troubles. Several  
months ago he was appointed a mem-  
ber of the commission to codify the ex-  
isting Chinese laws and prepare a set  
of modern laws for his country, and  
it is this business which in all prob-  
ability the Chinese government has in  
store for him when he returns to his  
native land. Mr. Wu was also min-  
ister to Spain and Peru.

A cablegram from London, dated  
July 17, gives details of an important  
move by Russia, which is no less than  
a proposal by the imperial government  
for an international conference to deal  
with trusts.

Twenty-two hundred union laborers  
in all branches of the building trades  
in Jacksonville, Fla., went out on  
strike July 18, because the contrac-  
tors refused to accede to the demand  
for an eight-hour day.

It is proposed by a party of New  
York capitalists to form a "candy  
combine" with a capital of \$9,000,000,  
and it is also rumored that the Stand-  
ard Oil company is back of the pro-  
posed concern. No definite organiza-  
tion is yet formed, however.

A New York dispatch dated July 13  
says that the crown prince of Siam  
will visit the United States. He is in  
his 22d year and has lived in England  
more than eight years, speaking and  
writing the language, and is said to  
be thoroughly imbued with western  
civilization.

Heavy rains and floods have swept  
over Missouri, parts of Nebraska and  
Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and oc-  
casioned much damage to crops and  
property generally. It is estimated  
that the loss to farmers in Missouri  
alone will amount to more than \$2,-  
500,000.

It is reported that the United States  
government has not been asked to  
take part in the anti-trust conference  
proposed by the czar of Russia, and  
it is presumed that this government  
would have refused any participation  
in the proceedings in any event, as it  
would be interpreted to involve a reg-  
ulation of tariffs in some measure.

A cablegram from Capetown, under  
date of July 17, says: The ladies of  
Capetown yesterday presented Mrs.  
Steyn, wife of the ex-president of the  
Orange River Colony, with a purse of  
£1,000 before she sailed for Europe  
with her husband. Mr. Steyn was in  
a pitiable condition from enteric fever.  
His arms and legs were partially par-  
alyzed and he was unable to open his  
eyelids.

President Mitchell of the miners'  
union has spoken strongly against a  
general strike of the organization of  
miners of soft coal, and recommends  
a system of assessment upon the mem-  
bers of the order which is to be car-  
ried into effect as the best means of  
affording aid and support to the strik-  
ing anthracite men in the east. The  
trouble most concerns the mines in  
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

A special dispatch to the Omaha  
World-Herald from Sioux City, Ia.,  
under date of July 18, says: Articles  
of incorporation for the Interstate  
Railway company, capital \$50,000,000,  
with headquarters at Canton, S. D.,  
were filed today with the secretary of  
state at Pierre, S. D. The articles state  
that the purpose of the company is to  
(Continued on Page 15.)